

Office Memorandum

Approved For Release 2003/08/18 : CIA-RDP80R01731R003600070016-3

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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TO : ICAPS, Attn: [redacted]

FROM : OCD, Dissemination Branch

SUBJECT: [redacted] Joint Intelligence Committee 383/2

DATE: 26 March 1947

1. Attached herewith are two copies of JIC Paper 383/2 dated 17 March 1947.
43
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2. These are forwarded to you in connection with your work on definitions. Your attention is invited to the definitions pertaining to intelligence which appear on Pages 4 and 5 of Enclosure A of the attached paper.

Please file in
Terminology file
EW

extra copy to be destroyed (copy no. 43)

2262 New Year

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JCS review(s) completed.

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COPY NO. 587834

J.I.C. 383/2

17 March 1947

JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

RECOMMENDED CHANGES IN PROPOSED JOINT
DICTIONARY OF MILITARY TERMS FOR ARMY-NAVY USE

References: a. J.I.C. 383
b. J.I.C. 151st Mtg., Item 2

Note by the Secretary

This paper consists of four Enclosures.

Enclosures "C" and "D" are copies of memoranda sent by the Secretary, Joint Intelligence Committee, to the Secretary, Joint Logistics Plans Committee, dated 24 February 1947 and 6 March 1947 respectively.

Enclosures "A" and "B" are revisions of Enclosures "A" and "B" to JIC 383, revised and corrected up to date, by the insertion of the agreed definitions of terms which were conveyed to the JLPC by Enclosures "C" and "D".

This completes the work on the terms which were referred to JIC by the JLPC.

The enclosures are circulated for the information of the JIC.

R. U. HYDE,
Secretary.

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ENCLOSURE "A"

RECOMMENDED CHANGES IN PROPOSED
JOINT DICTIONARY OF MILITARY TERMS FOR ARMY-NAVY USE

Page 3 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, OBLIQUE

An-aerial-photograph-made-by-tilting-the-optical-axis
of-the-camera-from-the-vertical.--An-oblique-may-be
square-or-rectangular-in-shape,-but-the-territory
covered-is-in-the-shape-of-a-trapezoid.--High-obliques
are-taken-with-the-camera-axis-about-60-degrees-from
the-vertical-and-usually-include-the-horizon.--Low
obliques-are-taken-with-the-camera-axis-about-30
degrees-from-the-vertical-and-do-not-include-the
horizon.--See-also-OBLIQUE-LINE-OVERLAP.

high-altitude-----An-oblique-photograph-taken
at-any-altitude-above-300-feet,-according-to-the
weather,-air-situation,-and-the-purpose-for
which-it-is-required.

low-altitude-----An-oblique-photograph-taken
from-an-altitude-of-200-to-300-feet.

A photograph taken with the camera axis intentionally
directed between the horizontal and the vertical.

high oblique - An oblique photograph in which the
apparent horizon is shown.

low oblique - An oblique photograph in which the
apparent horizon is not shown.

Page 3 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, OVERLAPPING

Two-vertical-aerial-photographs-taken-from-the-same
elevation-and-from-adjacent-positions. A photograph
taken at an exposure station adjacent to the exposure
station of another photograph in such a manner that a
portion of one photograph shows the same terrain as
shown on a portion of the other. The pair is used to

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Enclosure "A"

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give the effect of actual relief or projection when examined stereoscopically. Also called STEREOSCOPIC PAIR (STEREO-PAIR).

Page 4 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY, INTERPRETATION OF

The process of determining, through the use of aerial photographs, the identity and physical characteristics of features of terrain, works of man, and the nature and extent of ground, sea, or air activity. Applied to military purposes, this process is limited to the extraction of that information which pertains to terrain and to the capabilities, installations, strength, dispositions, and activities of the enemy relating to his war effort.

Page 37 CAPABILITIES, ENEMY

1. The courses of action of which the enemy is physically capable and which can possible ~~hinder-or-prevent~~ affect the accomplishment of one's own mission.
2. Enemy capabilities are considered in the light of such factors as the effects of time, space, terrain, strength, and dispositions, logistical support, etc.

Page 44 CHART, AERONAUTICAL

A map intended primarily for use in air navigation, and showing features that are easy to see and identify from an aircraft in flight. ~~Such-a-map-is-either sectional-(scale-1:500,000)-or-regional-(scale 1:1,000,000).~~

Page 44 CHART, AIR-SEA SEARCH AND RESCUE

A chart having the reference point at the center, with bearing and distance lines overprinted, designed to assist pilots in giving accurate position reports, and for use in the control and direction of air-sea rescue missions.

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RESTRICTEDPage . 50 COMBAT INFORMATION CENTER (Navy usage)

~~An agency within a ship established to assist command by collection, rapid evaluation, and dissemination of tactical information. A second function may be the controlling of aircraft when authority is so delegated by command.~~ A combat information center is an office charged with the function and responsibility of keeping the commanding officer and higher commands embarked, other control stations, and other units in the task force (group)(unit) informed as to the tactical situation as apparent in CIC, including the location, identity, and movements of all friendly and enemy aircraft, large missiles, surface ships and craft within the air defense area. In addition, when the tactical situation indicates, and the limitations of space and availability of equipment and trained personnel permit, CIC may be called upon to furnish information required to carry out the following functions:

- (a) Control of aircraft in the air defense area, offensive or defensive or both.
- (b) Control of small craft.
- (c) Control of radar countermeasures.
- (d) Target indication.
- (e) Assistance in A.A. coordination.
- (f) Navigation and piloting.
- (g) Assistance in anti-submarine warfare operations.
- (h) Assistance in the control of guided missiles.
- (i) Supervise and/or control radio countermeasures.
- (j) Control of, and/or stationing of, surface or airborne pickets, patrols, or searches.
- (k) Search and rescue coordination.
- (l) Control of tactical deception.

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Page 58 COUNTERESPIONAGE

~~The measures taken to prevent espionage activities or to confuse enemy spies.~~ The effort to determine and prevent effective espionage activities of foreign agencies.

Page 58 COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

~~All measures taken to destroy the effectiveness of the enemy's intelligence.~~ Counterintelligence is that aspect of intelligence relating to all security control measures, both active and passive, designed to insure the safeguarding of information, personnel, equipment, and installations against the espionage, sabotage, or subversive activities of foreign powers and of disaffected or dissident groups or individuals which constitute a threat to the national security.

Page 59 COUNTERRECONNAISSANCE

~~All measures taken to screen a command from prevent hostile observation.~~ by hostile forces.

Page 73 DISSEMINATION - See INTELLIGENCE

~~The process of distributing military intelligence in such a way as to get it to the proper persons needing it, to get it to them promptly, and to get it to them in usable form.~~

Page 79 ESPIONAGE

~~The use of spies to gain information of military value about the enemy.~~ The technique of obtaining foreign information by covert means.

Page 97 GRID, MILITARY

~~A network of straight north-south and east-west lines put on a military map, dividing it into squares to permit accurate location of points or places.~~ ~~The distance between lines on the map represents a distance on the ground of 1000 to~~

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~~100,000 yards, depending on the scale.~~ A network of squares made of north-south lines showing distance east of an arbitrary origin, and east-west lines showing distance north of the same reference point. The distance between grid lines is 1,000, 5,000 or 10,000 yards (or meters) depending on the scale of the map.

Page 104 INFORMATION (COMBAT), ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF

That information about the enemy, the terrain, hydrographic conditions, or meteorological conditions in territory not under our control which a commander needs in a particular situation in order to make a sound decision, to conduct a maneuver, to avoid being surprised, or to formulate details of a plan of operation. The essential elements may also include information requested by higher, lower, adjacent, supporting, or attached units.

Page 104 INFORMATION, EVALUATION OF - See INTELLIGENCE

~~A process of systematic and critical analysis of information for the purpose of determining its usefulness, credibility, and accuracy.~~

Page 104 INFORMATION, INTERPRETATION OF

~~The determination of the probable significance of evaluated information, together with the tactical and strategic conclusions arrived at from a consideration of its significance.~~

Comment: Delete entirely here. See cross-reference of term INTERPRETATION recommended in Enclosure B.

Page 105 INTELLIGENCE

~~1. Evaluated and interpreted information of value to the armed forces concerning a possible or actual enemy, or theater of operations. 2. The process of collecting information of value to the armed forces~~

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operations, collating such information, evaluating and interpreting it, and disseminating the resulting intelligence in whatever form is needed by the commander and armed forces being served. 3. The staff division or staff section of a unit of the armed forces which produces intelligence and plans and supervises counterintelligence measures. The product resulting from the collecting and processing of information concerning actual and potential situations and conditions relating to foreign areas. This processing includes the evaluation and collation of the information obtained from all available sources, and the analysis, synthesis and interpretation thereof for subsequent presentation and dissemination.

Collection - The procuring, assembling and organizing of information for further intelligence processing.

Evaluation - The determination of the pertinence, credibility, reliability, and accuracy of an item of information.

Collation - A critical comparison of various items of information concerning the same general subject.

Analysis - The examination of information to distinguish component parts and determine various interrelationships.

Synthesis - The examining and combining of processed information with other information and intelligence for final interpretation.

Interpretation - The determination of the probable meaning and significance of processed information in terms of past, present and future factors.

Presentation - The selection of the medium of conveyance and arrangement of intelligence

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into the most suitable form for clear and full understanding. It may take the form of oral, graphic, and written media or combinations thereof.

Dissemination - The distribution of intelligence and information in such a manner as to insure that it reaches the agencies needing it, in usable form, and in accordance with its urgency.

Page 105 INTELLIGENCE, -AIR

Military intelligence directly concerning the Air Forces: weather, enemy air order of battle, antiaircraft defenses, enemy air defenses, and target information.

Comment: Delete entirely.

Page 105 INTELLIGENCE, -BASIC

Intelligence produced in times of peace and war for use in planning possible or actual operations.

Comment: Delete entirely.

Page 105 INTELLIGENCE, COMBAT

Intelligence produced in time of war utilized in a combat area based upon information usually collected in the field to support military operations. In support of theaters the War and Navy Departments contribute to combat intelligence.

Page 105 INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE

A presentation of the important known facts of the enemy situation and a statement of the enemy capabilities. An appraisal of the elements of intelligence relating to a specific situation or condition which is normally based upon capabilities and potentialities.

Page 106 INTELLIGENCE, OPERATIONAL

Intelligence prepared in time of war for use in planning and executing a specific operation. All intelligence prepared for use in the planning and conduct of operations.

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Page 106 INTELLIGENCE, RADIO

~~The interception and interpretation of enemy radio transmissions and the location of enemy transmitters. Radio intelligence also includes listening in on friendly radio traffic to check up on radio discipline and cryptosecurity.~~

Intelligence derived from the interception of radio traffic. It also includes the information derived from the supervisory monitoring of friendly traffic to insure radio discipline and cryptographic security.

Page 106 INTELLIGENCE, TERRAIN

~~The understanding and appreciation of the topographic nature of terrain and the evaluation of its potential effect on military operations.~~ Intelligence derived from an understanding and appreciation of the nature of terrain, including an evaluation and interpretation of the potential effect of terrain on military operations.

Page 116 LINE, FORM

~~An approximate contour, shown on a map as a dotted or a broken line, used to depict elevation in the absence of contours or between widely spaced contour lines.~~ A line on a map sketched from visual observation to show the shape of the terrain rather than the elevation.

Page 121 MAP, CONTROLLED

~~A map constructed by photogrammetric processes with precise horizontal and vertical ground control as a basis. Scale, azimuth, and elevations are accurate.~~

Page 122 MAP, LINE

~~A map omitting unnecessary detail, made by tracing from, or bleaching, an aerial photograph.~~

COMMENT: Delete entirely.

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Page 122 MAP, SEMI-CONTROLLED

A map constructed by ~~photogrammetric means~~ without accurate horizontal and vertical ground control. Although the representative fraction may not be exact, the scale is the same throughout the area covered. Once the scale constant and azimuth have been accurately determined, the map may be considered reliable.

Page 122 MAP SUBSTITUTE

A hasty reproduction of wide-coverage aerial photographs, photomaps, or mosaics, or of provisional maps, or any document used in place of a map when the precise requirements of a map cannot be met.

Page 142 PHOTOGRAMMETRY

~~The science of preparing graphic maps from aerial photographs.~~ The science or art of obtaining reliable measurement by means of photography.

Page 142 PHOTOMAP

A reproduction of an aerial photograph or mosaic upon which at least indications of scale and direction have been added. ~~Grid lines, contours, marginal data, and place names also are usually added.~~ Grid lines, marginal data, and place names are usually added. Contours may be added. Most photomaps are not contoured.

Page 142 PLAN, INTELLIGENCE (Army usage)

~~A plan for gathering information. It includes a list of the phases of an operation, the essential elements of information required, an analysis of the required information, a list of the agencies that are to collect the information, the orders for each collecting agency, and the time the~~

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~~information is to be reported. -- The intelligence plan is the basis of the intelligence annex.~~

A detailed procedure based on the essential elements of information for a specific intelligence requirement and designed to coordinate and direct the activities of the collecting and producing agencies. It may include a list of the phases of an operation, the essential elements of information, an analysis (indications) of the essential elements of information, a list of the agencies that are to collect the information, the facts to be reported on by each collecting agency, and the time and place to which the information is to be reported.

Page 148 PRODUCTION LOSS APPRAISAL

An estimate of damage inflicted on an industry by bombing, in terms of quantities of finished products denied the enemy from the moment of attack, through the period of reconstruction, and to the point when full production is resumed.

Page 148 PROPAGANDA

~~The dissemination of ideas, information, gossip, or the like, often by secret or clandestine means, for the purpose of helping a cause or of damaging an enemy's cause.~~

Comment: Delete entirely. This term is adequately defined in standard dictionaries and it has no specific military meaning in addition thereto.

Page 148 PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

~~All means employed, exclusive of force, which are designed to affect adversely the state of mind and behavior of the enemy.~~ The employment of any means, normally nonlethal, designed to affect the morale and behavior of any group for a specific military purpose.

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Page 154 RECONNAISSANCE

~~The search made by military personnel in uniform~~
~~for useful military information in the field.~~

The directed effort in the field to gather information of the enemy, terrain, or resources which is undertaken by an appropriate element of the armed forces. (Not to be confused with espionage).

Page 183 TARGET INFORMATION CENTER

An intelligence center set up afloat or ashore
~~in divisions and larger landing force artillery~~
~~sections~~ for assembly, evaluation, interpretation,
dissemination, and coordination of target information for supporting weapons; i.e., artillery, naval gunfire, and air. Abbrev: TIC.

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Enclosure "A"

ENCLOSURE "B"ADDITIONAL TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

ANALYSIS - See INTELLIGENCE

COLLATION - See INTELLIGENCE

COLLECTION - See INTELLIGENCE

EVALUATION - See INTELLIGENCE

GRID, AIR DEFENSE

A grid system based on latitude and longitude and covering the world from 80° N to 80° S latitudes. It is used to facilitate the designation and transmission of positional information of aircraft in flight.

GRID, JAN

Joint Army-Navy Grid system is a grid system covering the entire surface of the earth adopted to afford security in referring to geographical positions. There are twelve "master" areas. It is set up by prescribing the location of the origin and the size of the grid squares, both in terms of latitude and longitude. Special JAN grids based on above principle may be issued by local authorities.

GRID, POINT-DESIGNATION

System of lines that may be drawn on an aerial photograph to divide it into squares so that points on the photograph can be readily located. The lines are drawn 1.44 inches apart regardless of the scale of the photograph. This grid is used when variations of scale in the photograph make a military grid useless.

INFORMATION, PROCESSING OF - See INTELLIGENCE

INTERPRETATION - See INTELLIGENCE

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Enclosure "B"

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LINE, COORDINATE

A symbol normally at the side of a matrix identifying a specific row of cells and, in conjunction with a column coordinate, a specific cell in the matrix.

MAP, PLANIMETRIC

A map representing the horizontal position of features.

MAP, TACTICAL

A map or large scale (1:125,000 and larger) used for tactical and administrative purposes.

MAP, TOPOGRAPHIC

A map which presents relief or the vertical position of features in measurable form as well as their horizontal positions.

PRESENTATION - See INTELLIGENCE

SYNTHESIS - See INTELLIGENCE

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ENCLOSURE "C"

Joint Intelligence Committee

24 February 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY, JOINT LOGISTICS PLANS COMMITTEE

Subject: J.I.C. 383, Joint Dictionary of Military
Terms for Army-Navy Use.

1. At its 151st Meeting, 5 February 1947, the Joint Intelligence Committee instructed the Joint Intelligence Staff to discuss with representatives of the Director of Central Intelligence, the changes to intelligence terms and definitions recommended in J.I.C. 383.

2. The J.I.S. has met with representatives of the C.I.G. and on behalf of the J.I.C. wishes to withdraw the definitions for the following terms recommended in J.I.C. 383 and to substitute the definitions enclosed herein:

- Capabilities, enemy
- Combat information center
- Counterespionage
- Counterreconnaissance
- Espionage
- Information, essential elements of
- Intelligence
- Intelligence, combat
- Intelligence, estimate
- Intelligence, operational
- Intelligence, radio
- Propaganda
- Psychological warfare

3. The J.I.S. and C.I.G. have not yet determined a definition for the term "intelligence plan" but will continue discussions and will notify the J.L.P.C. when a definition is available. If no agreed definition is available by the date of completion of the Dictionary, it is requested that the term "intelligence plan" be deleted entirely.

4. Attention is called to a typographical error in J.I.C. 383. On page 11 of Enclosure "A" under "TARGET INFORMATION CENTER," the word "sections" in line 3 should have been lined out.

R. U. HYDE,
Secretary.

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ENCLOSURE "D"

Joint Intelligence Committee

6 March 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY, JOINT LOGISTICS PLANS COMMITTEE

Subject: J.I.C. 383, Joint Dictionary of Military
Terms for Army-Navy Use.

Reference: Memo 24 February 1947, same subject,
from Secy, JIC to Secy, JLPC.

1. On page one of the enclosure to the reference memorandum under the term "COMBAT INFORMATION CENTER," it was indicated that a new definition would be forwarded as soon as received. The agreed definition is enclosed herewith.

2. In paragraph 3 of the reference memorandum, it was stated that a definition of "INTELLIGENCE PLAN," when agreed to would be forwarded for inclusion in the dictionary. The agreed definition of that term is also enclosed.

R. U. HYDE,
Secretary.

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Enclosure "D"